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**Wilson**

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(54) **DUAL-PURPOSE CONTAINER AND DIVERSION DEVICE FOR ANIMALS AND A METHOD FOR ITS MANUFACTURE**

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**A01K 1/01** (2006.01)

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CPC ..... **A01K 1/033** (2013.01); **A01K 1/0125** (2013.01); **A01K 1/0035** (2013.01); **A01K 1/0236** (2013.01); **A01K 15/02** (2013.01)

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CPC .... **A01K 1/0125**; **A01K 1/0236**; **A01K 1/033**; **A01K 15/02**

See application file for complete search history.

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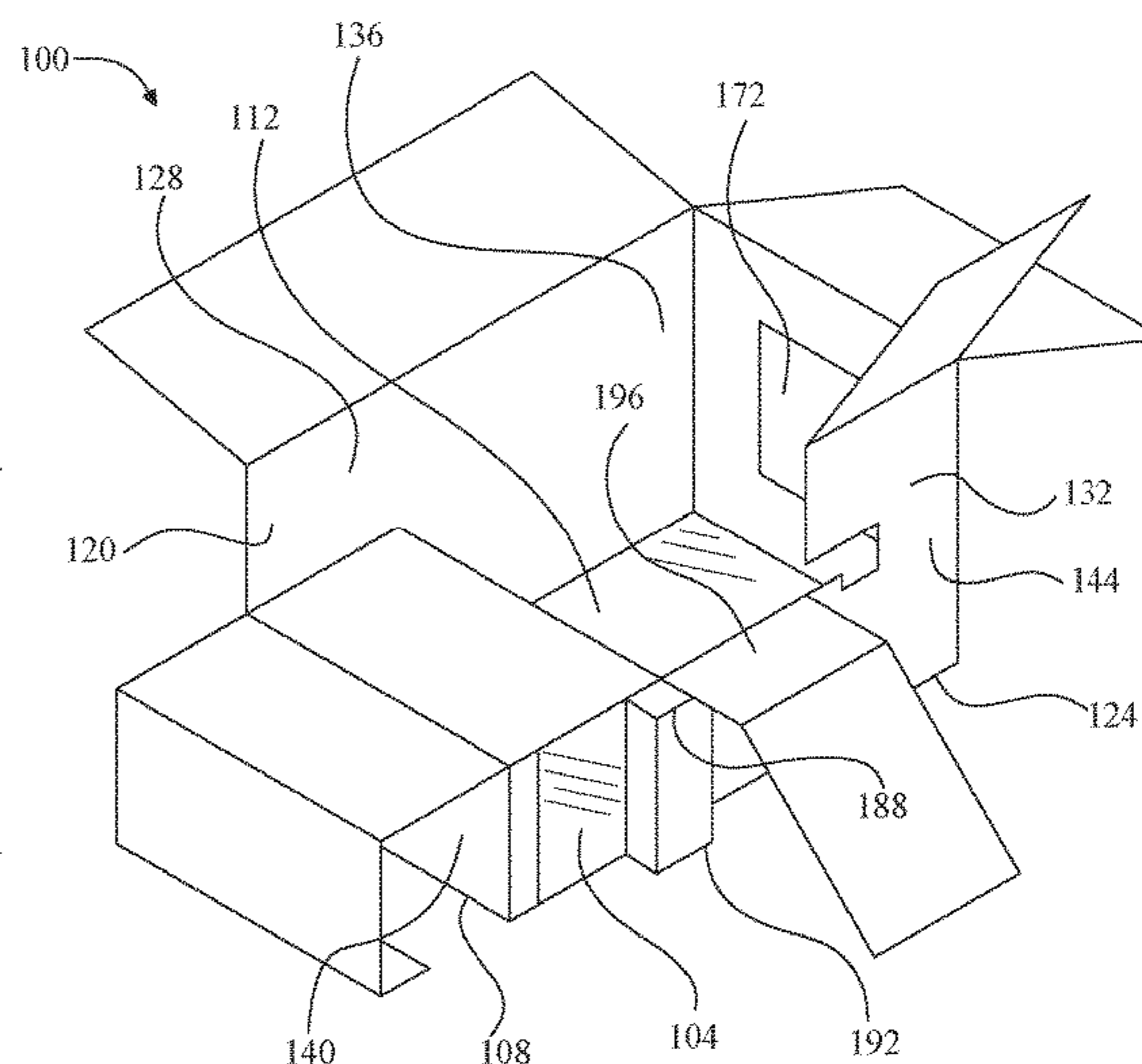
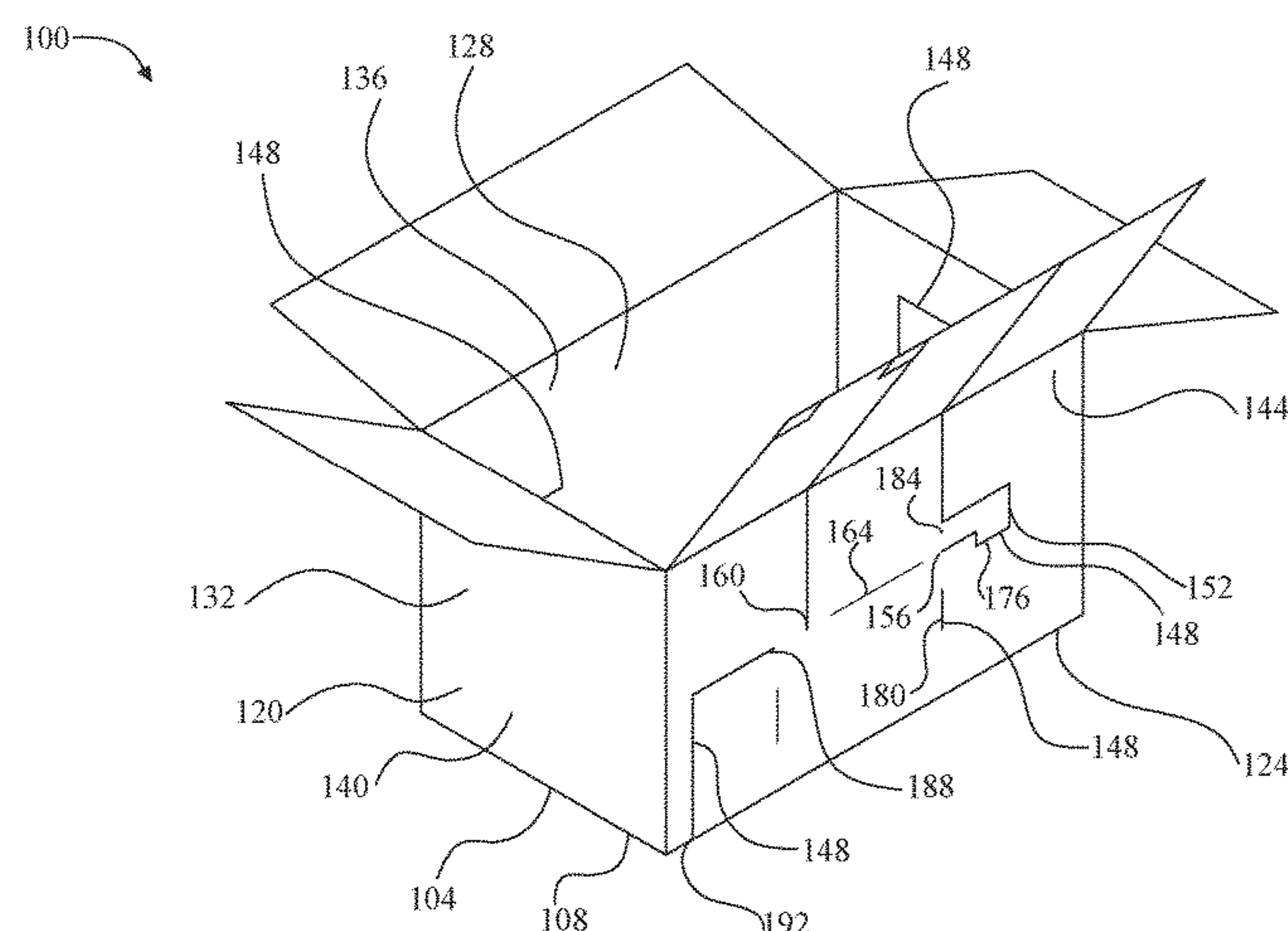
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

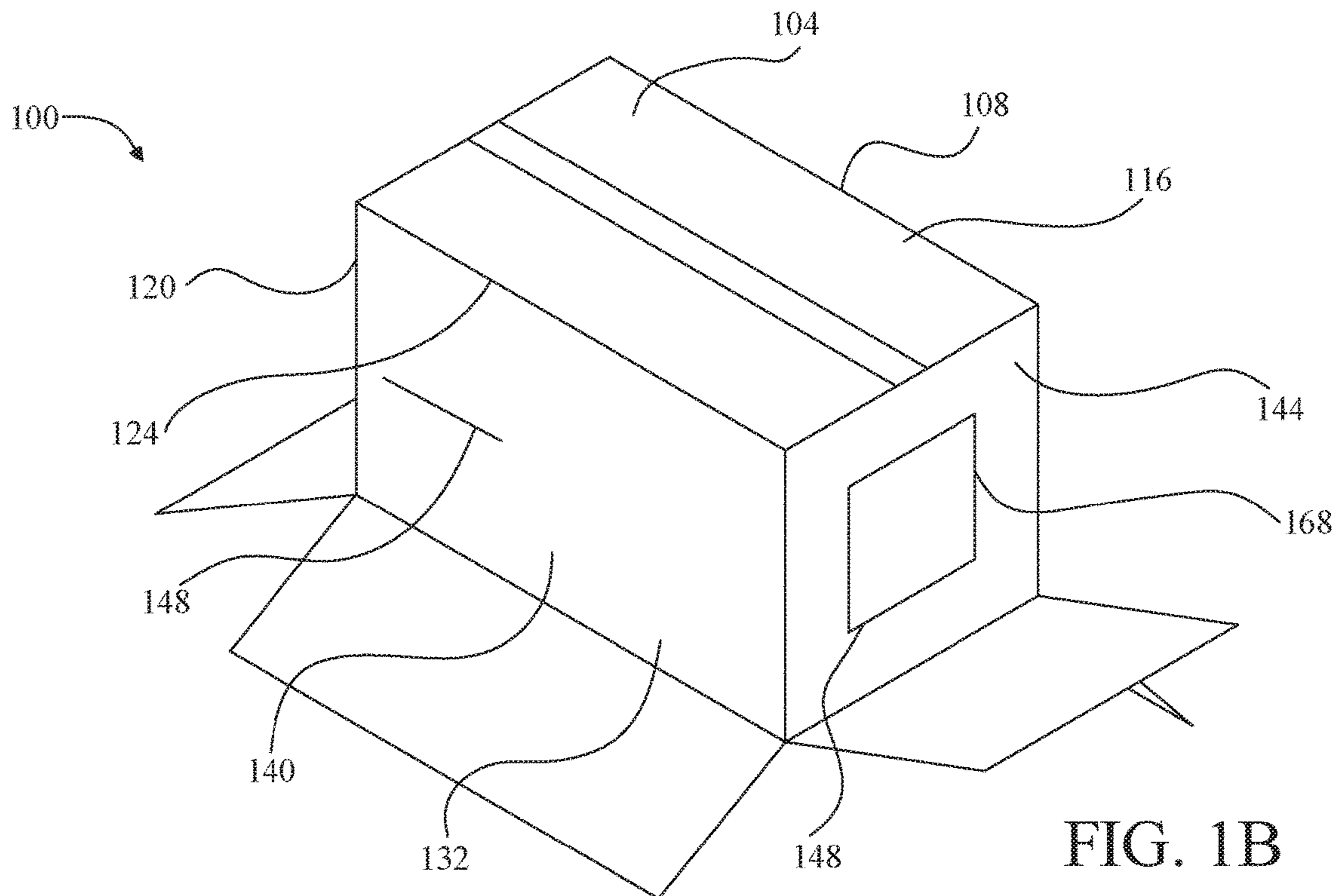
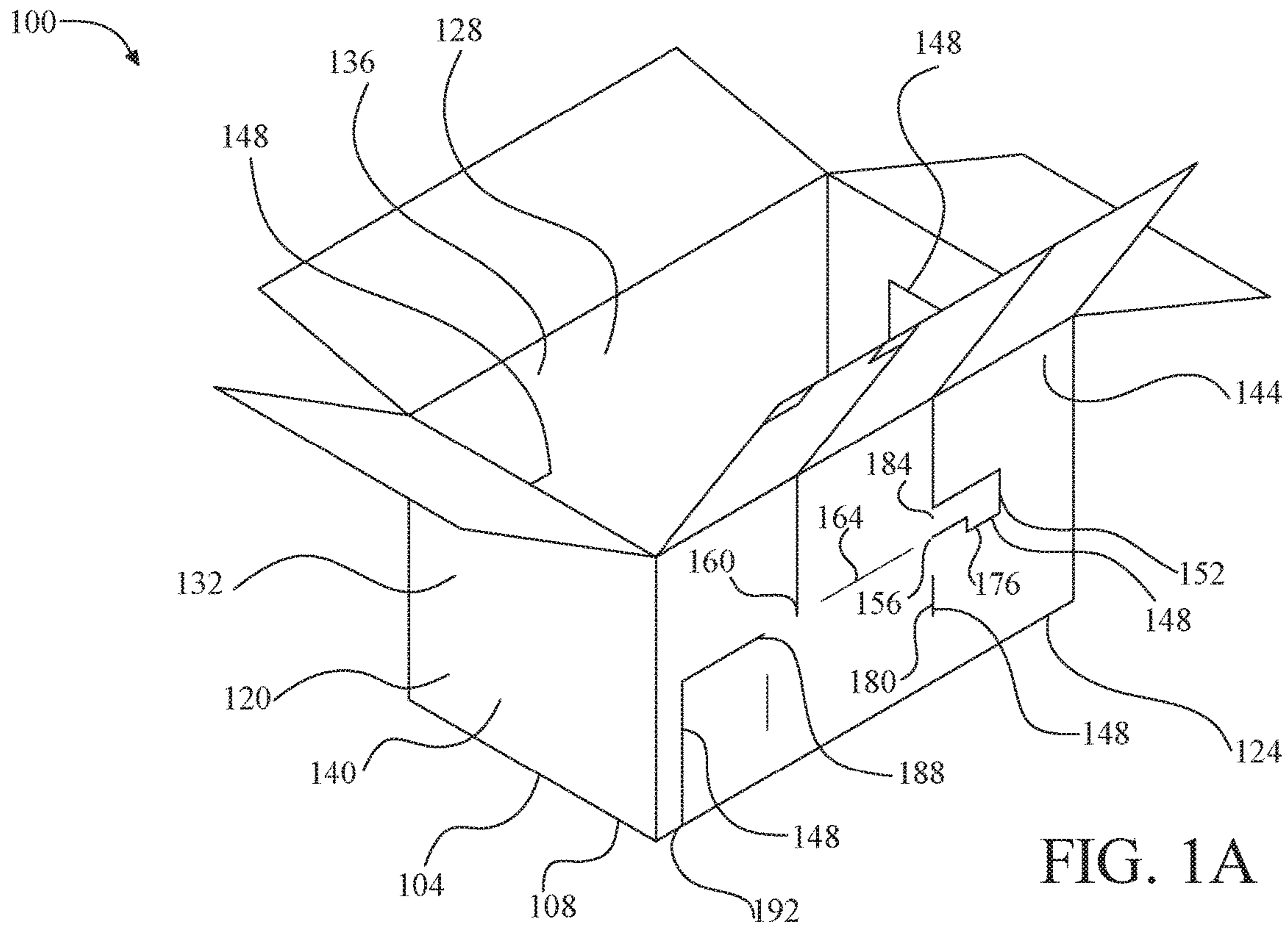
A dual-purpose container and diversion device for animals includes a base and a perimeter wall attached to the base. An inner surface and outer surface of the container combine to form an overall surface. The device includes at least a linear fault region in the overall surface having a lesser tensile strength and including at least a first non-intersecting open curve forming a first planar section; the at least a linear fault region may include at least a second curve defining a bracing component. The device is convertible to a second configuration forming a diversion device for an animal, by fracture of the at least a linear fault region to form at least a first flap and rotation of the at least a flap into a second position; conversion may include movement of the at least a bracing component to support the at least a flap in the second position.

**19 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets**



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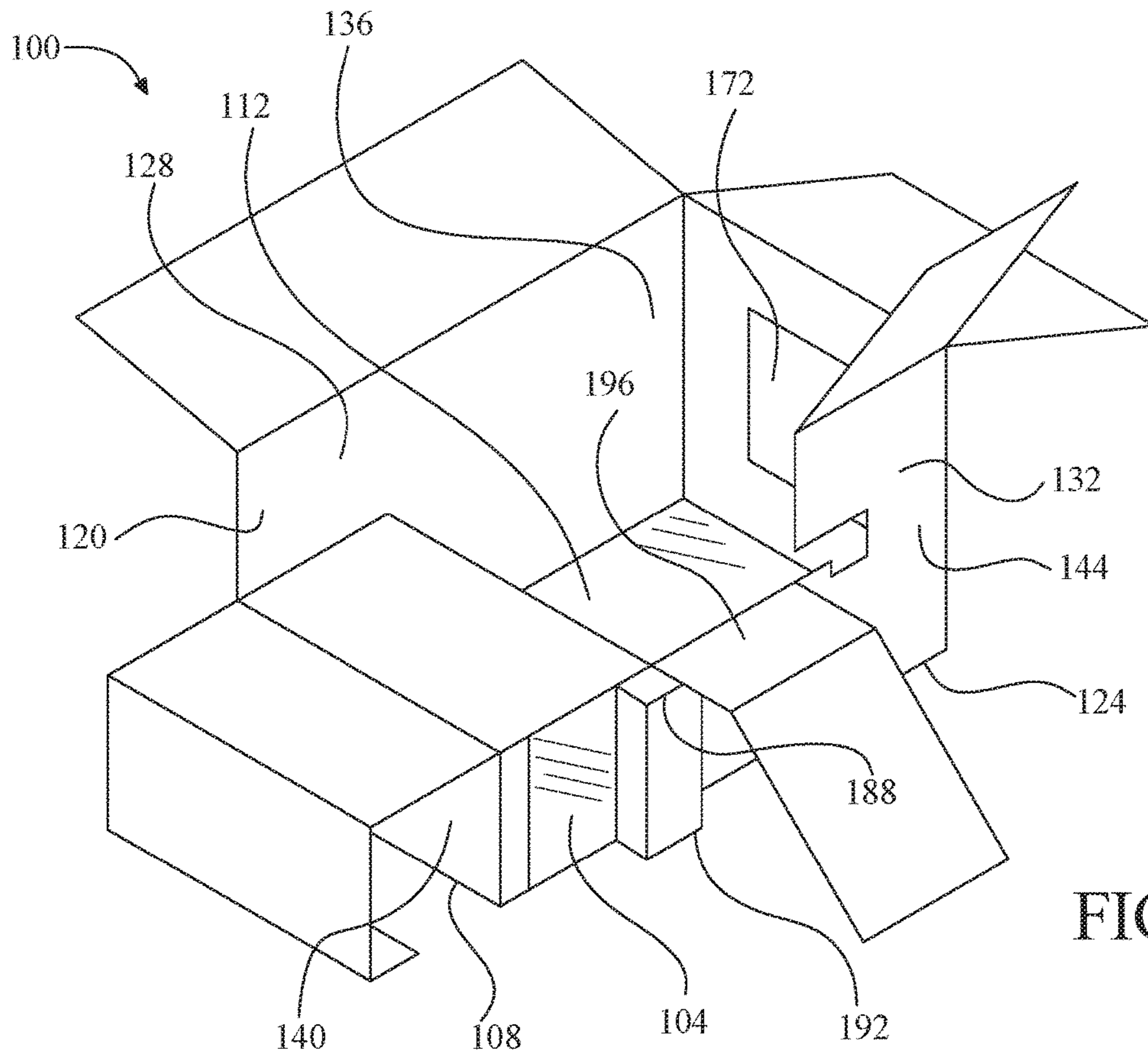


FIG. 1C

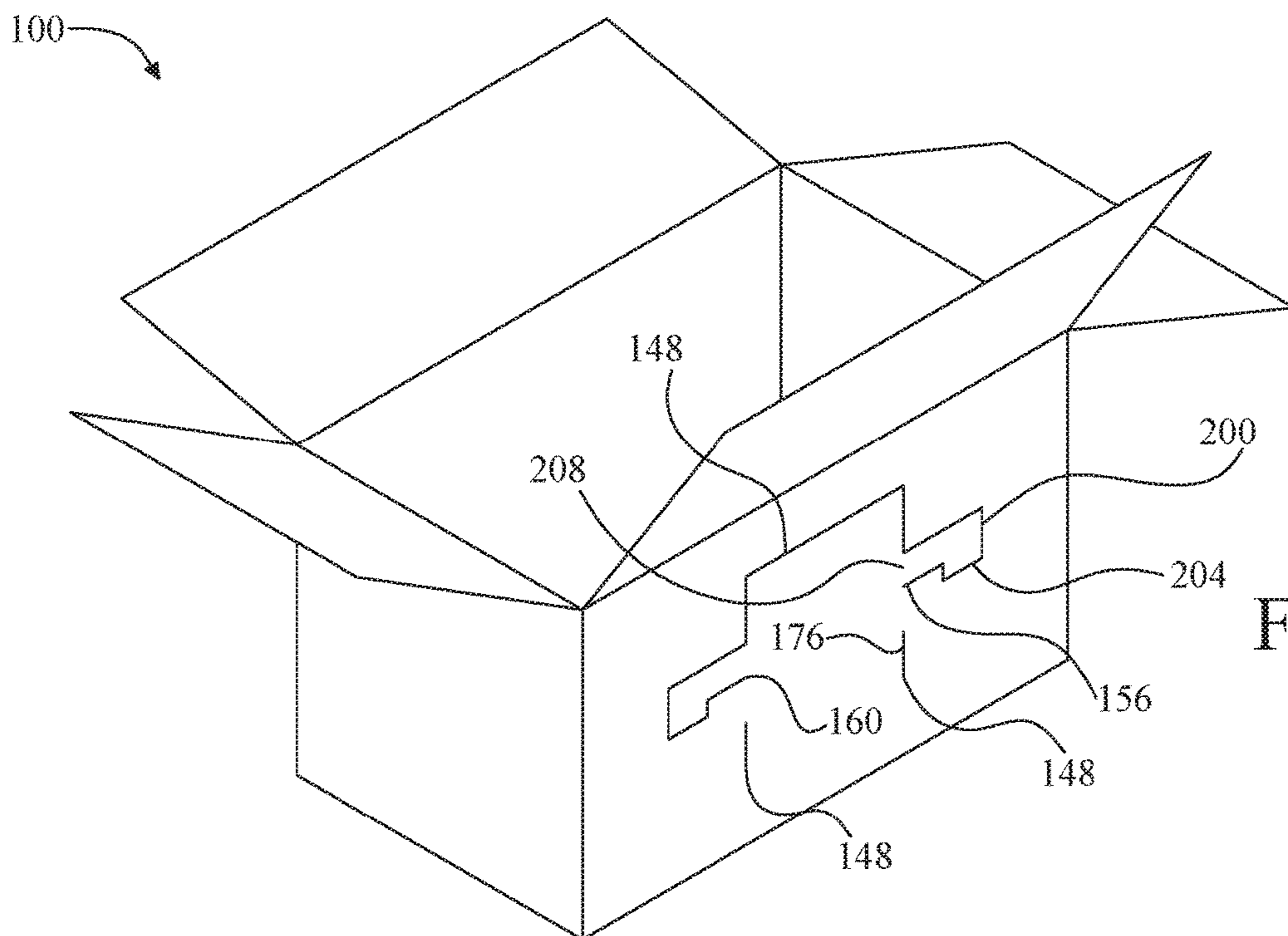


FIG. 2A



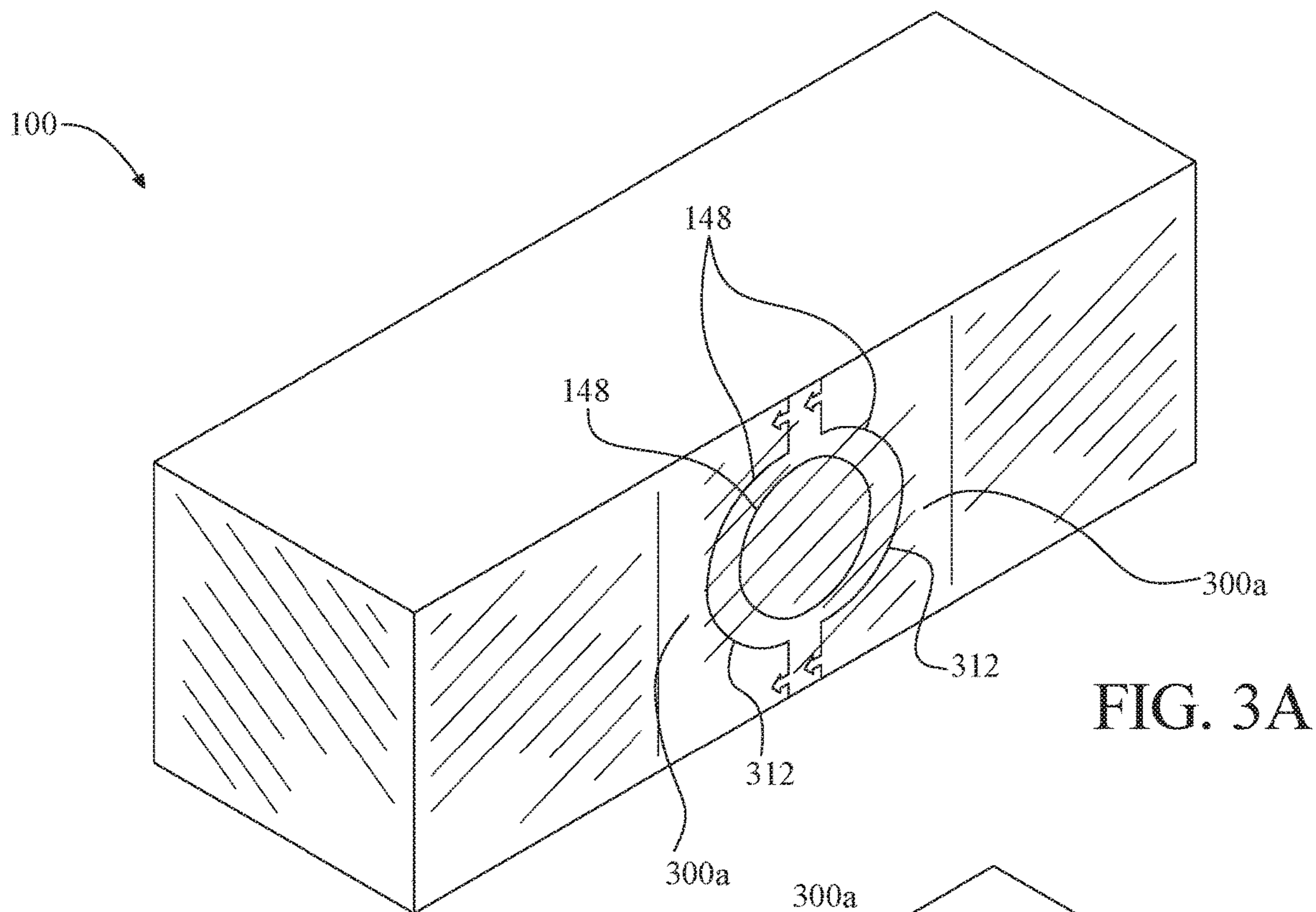


FIG. 3A

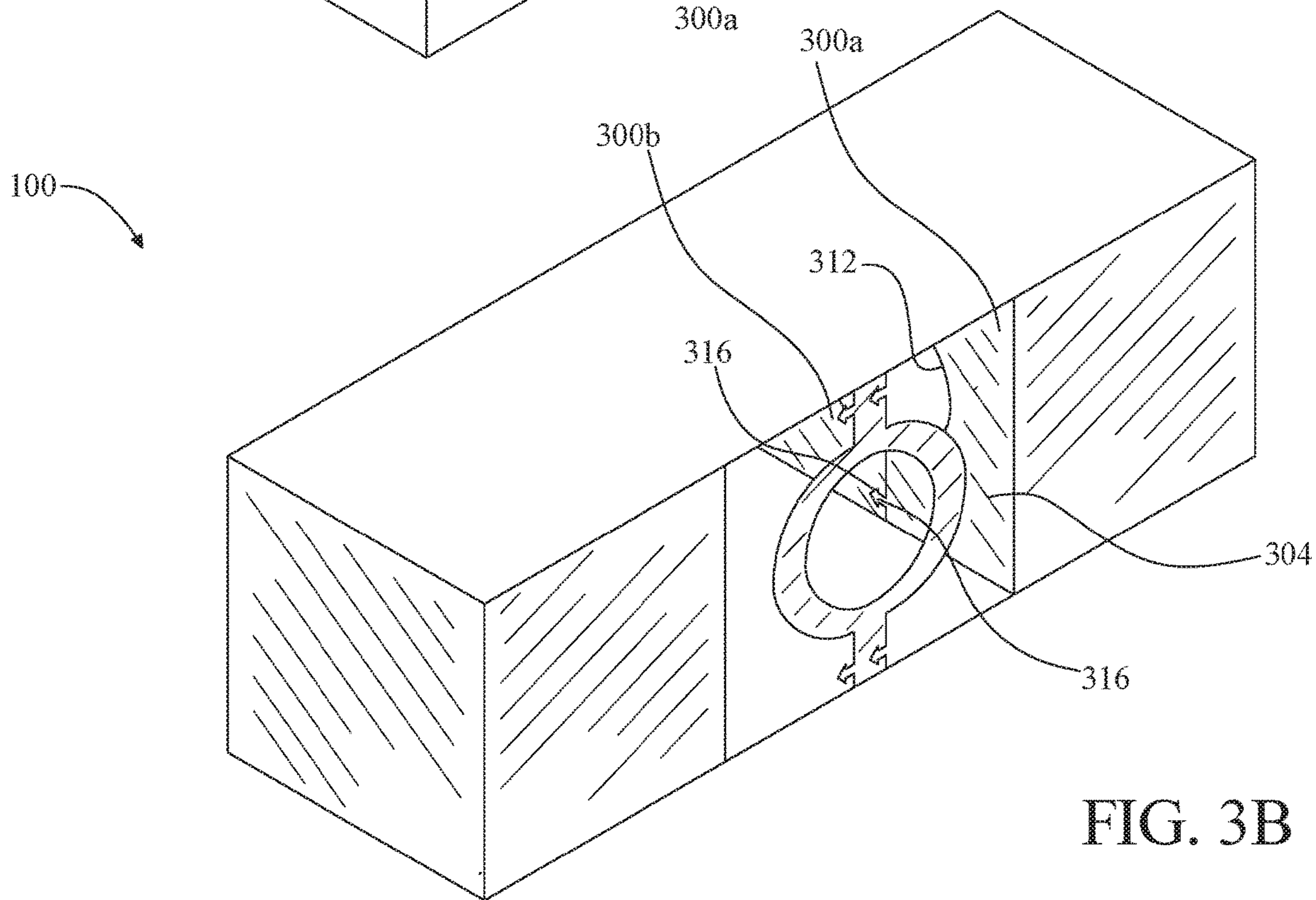


FIG. 3B



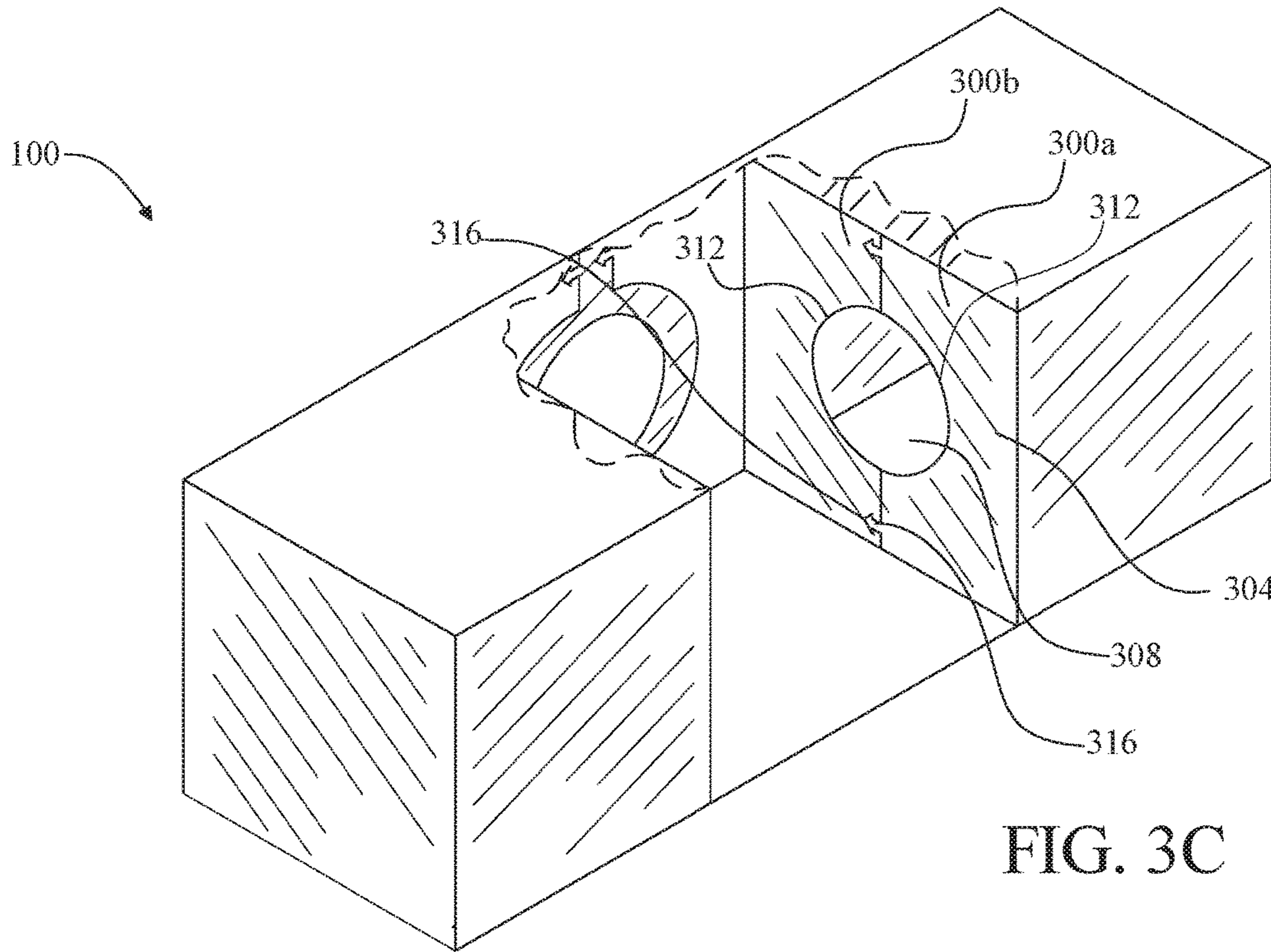


FIG. 3C

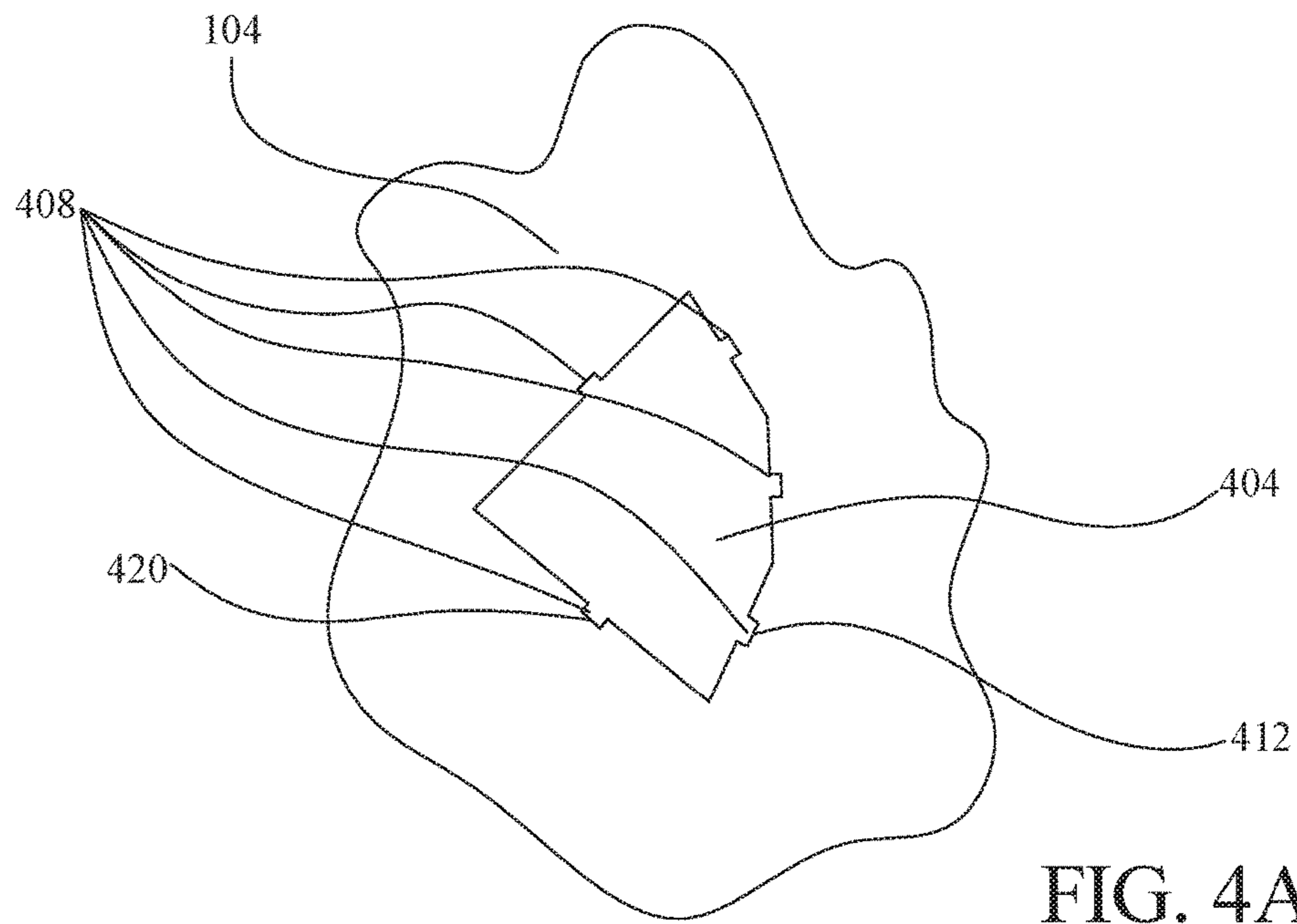


FIG. 4A

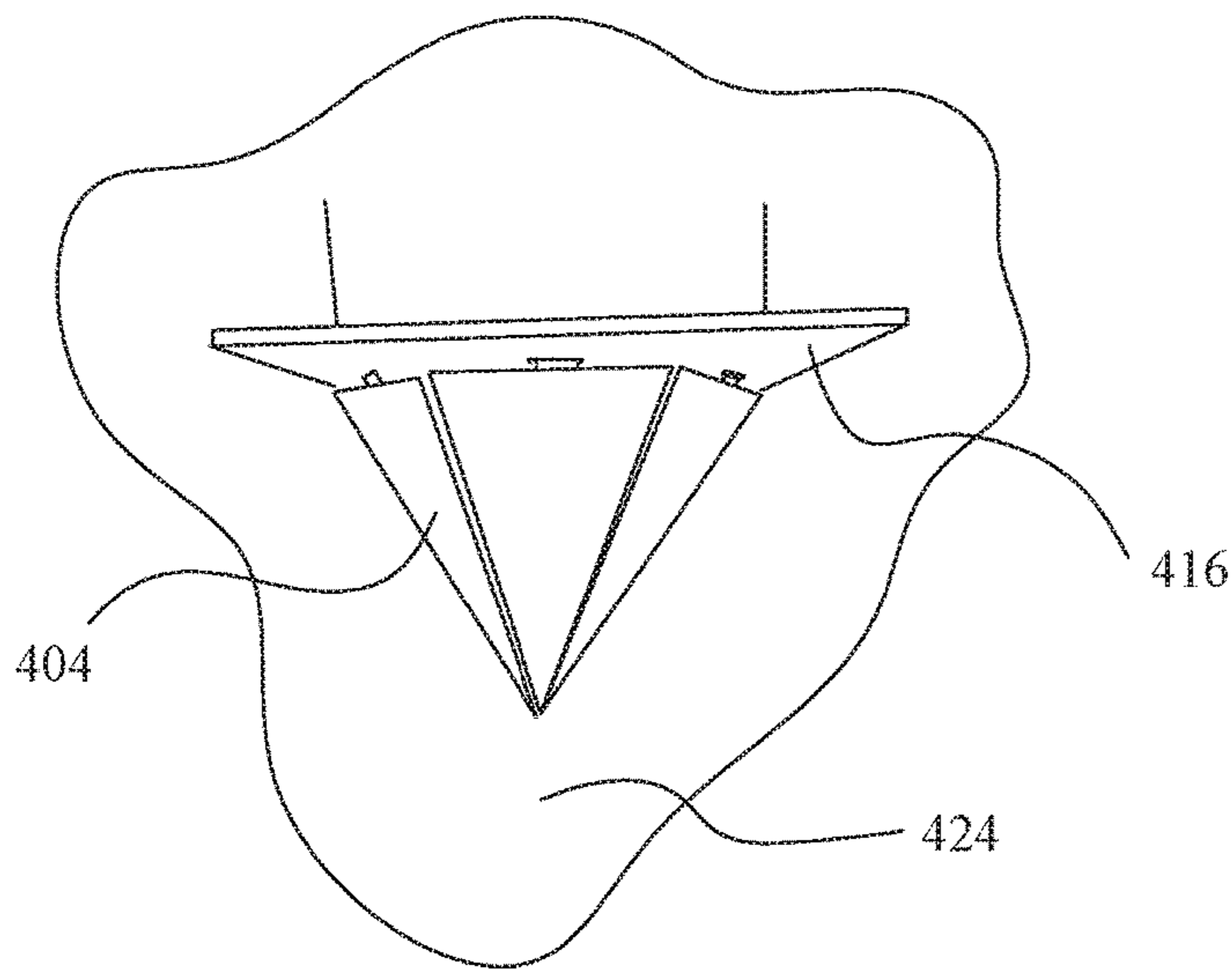
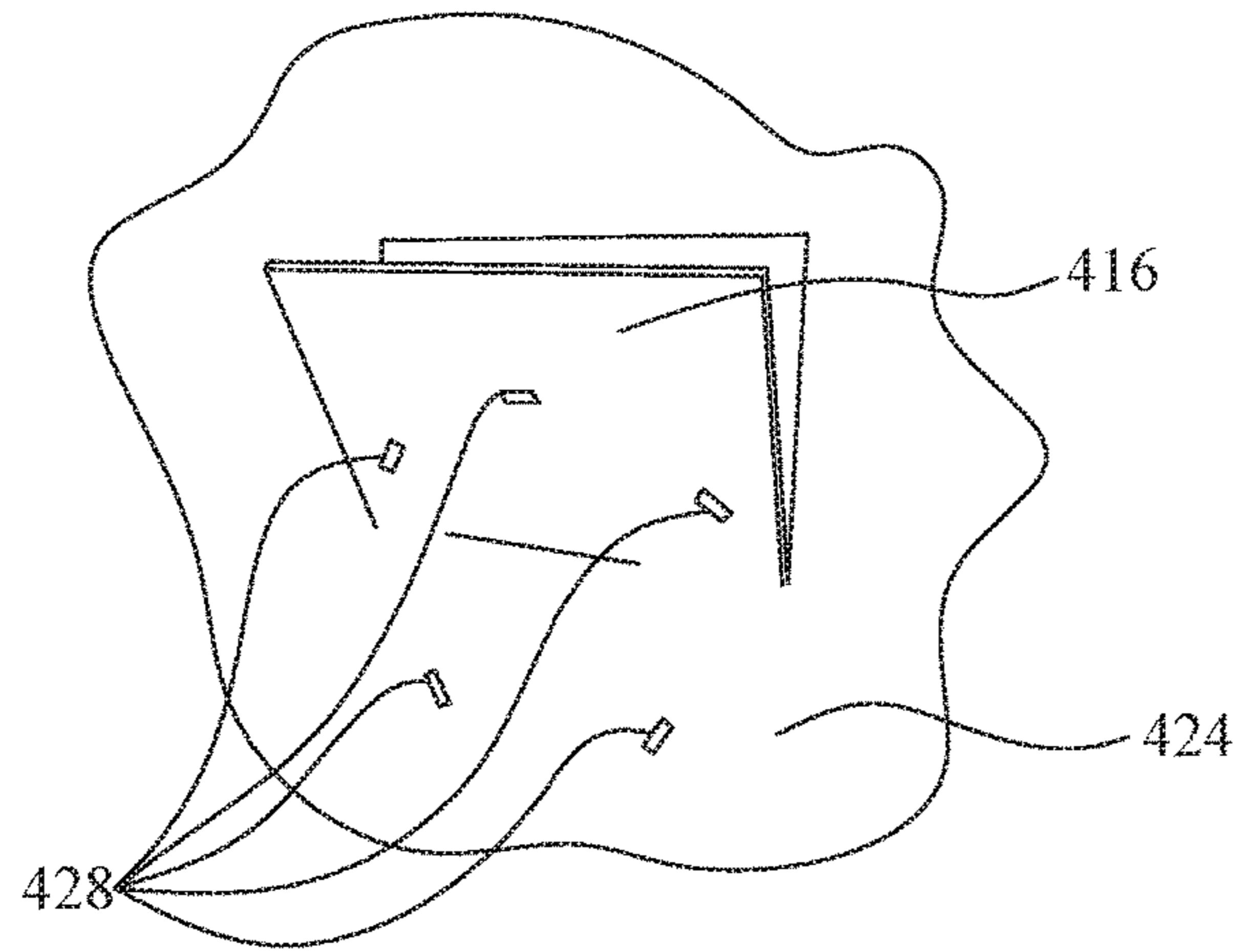
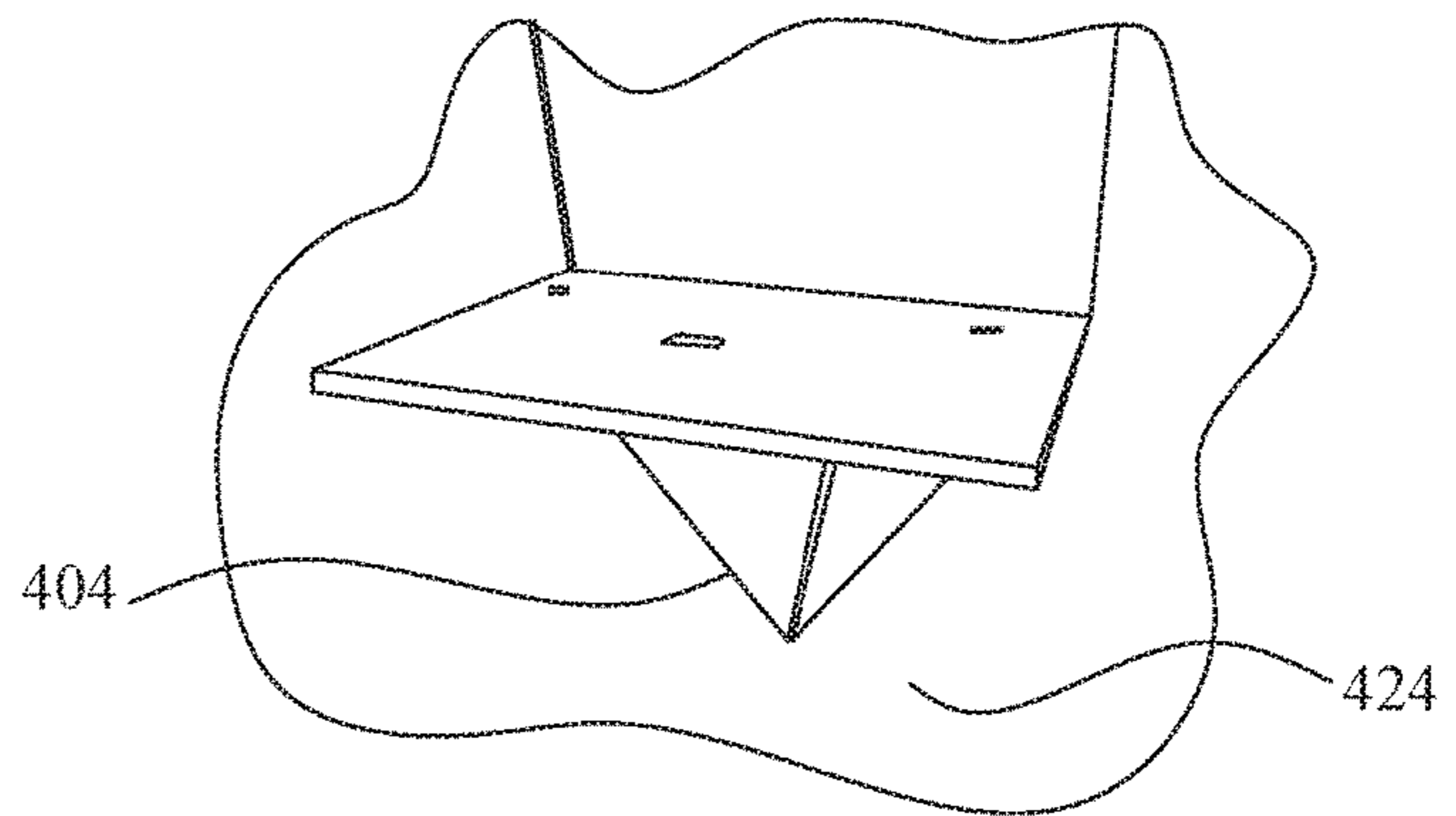


FIG. 4D





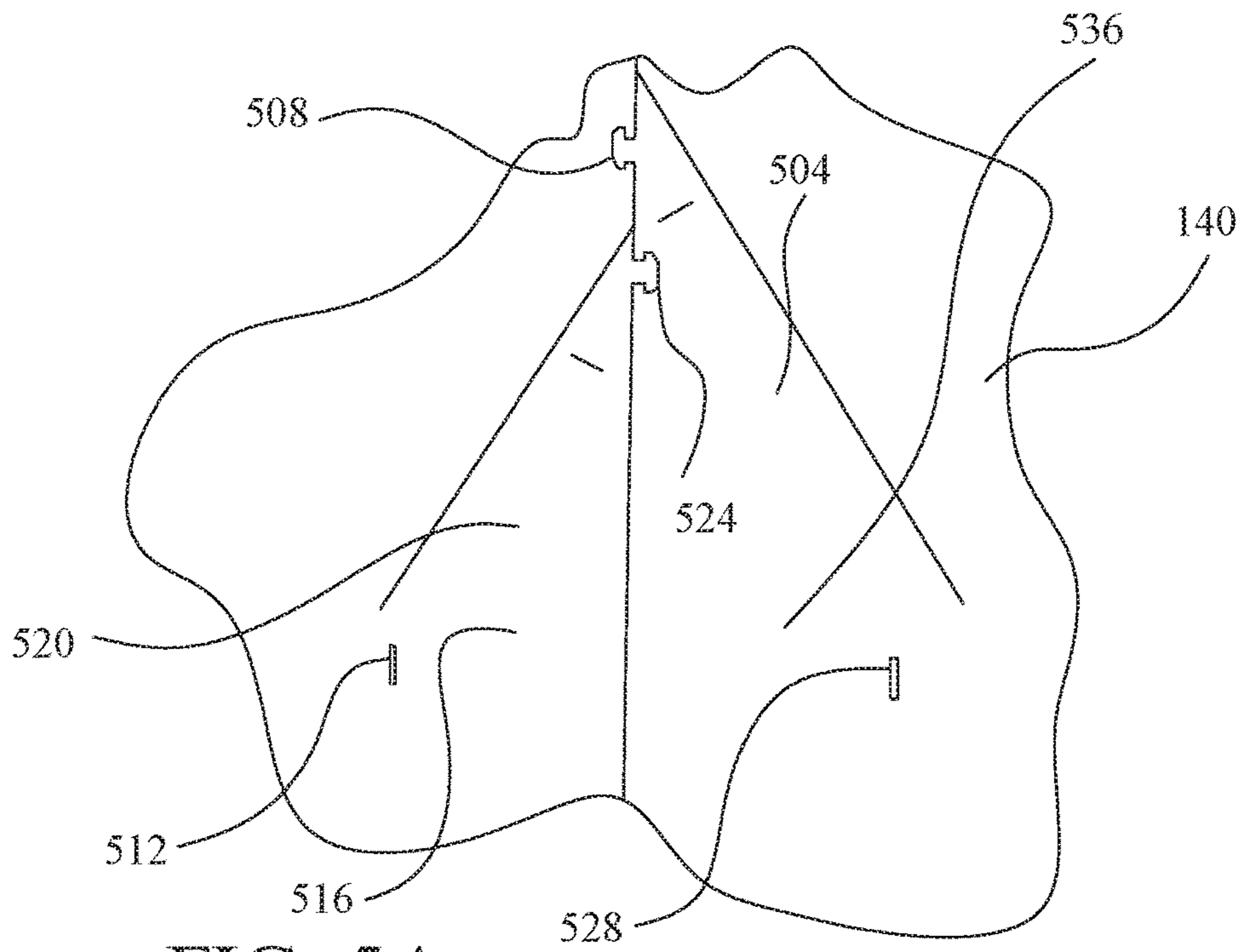


FIG. 5A

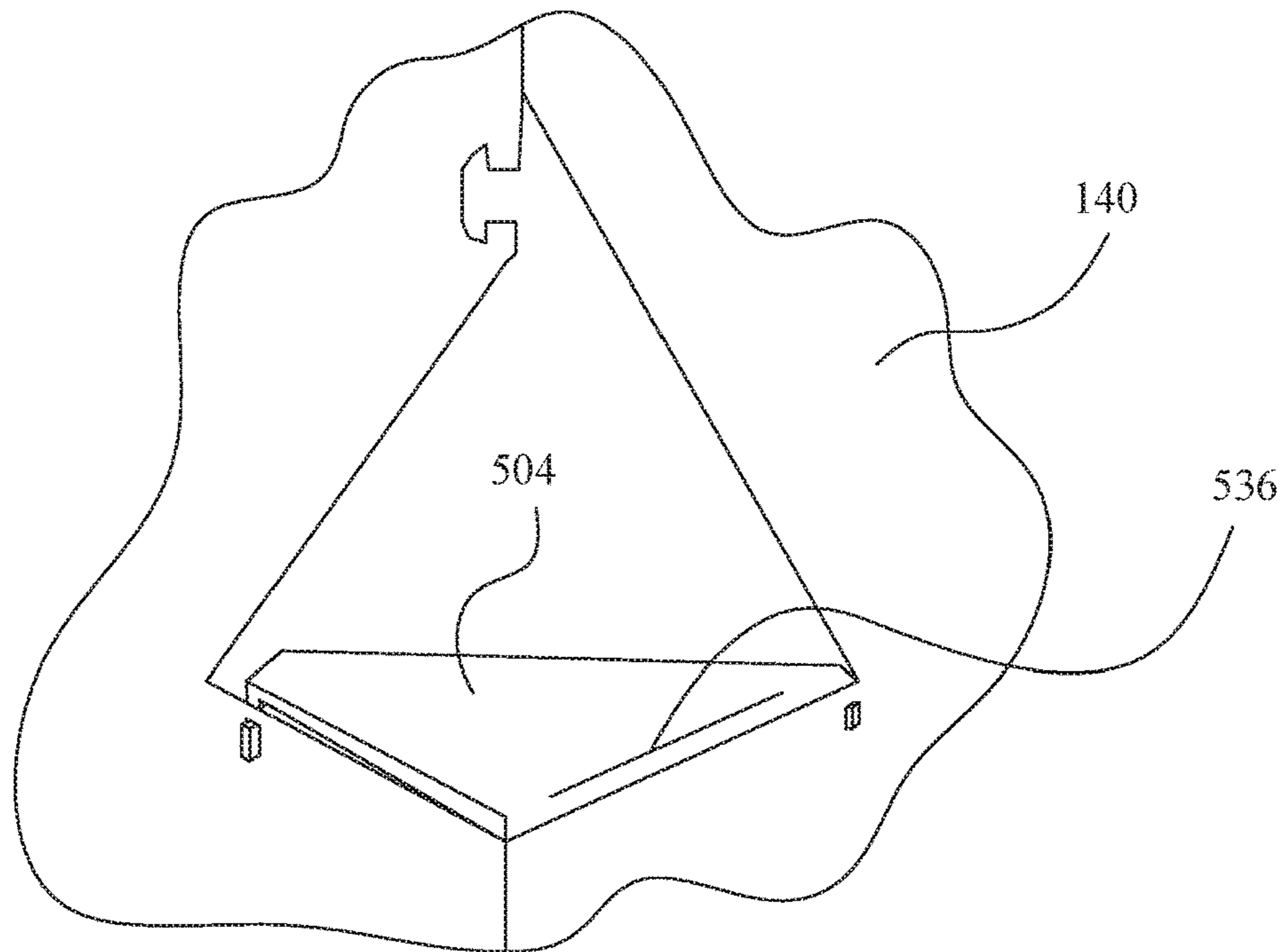


FIG. 5B

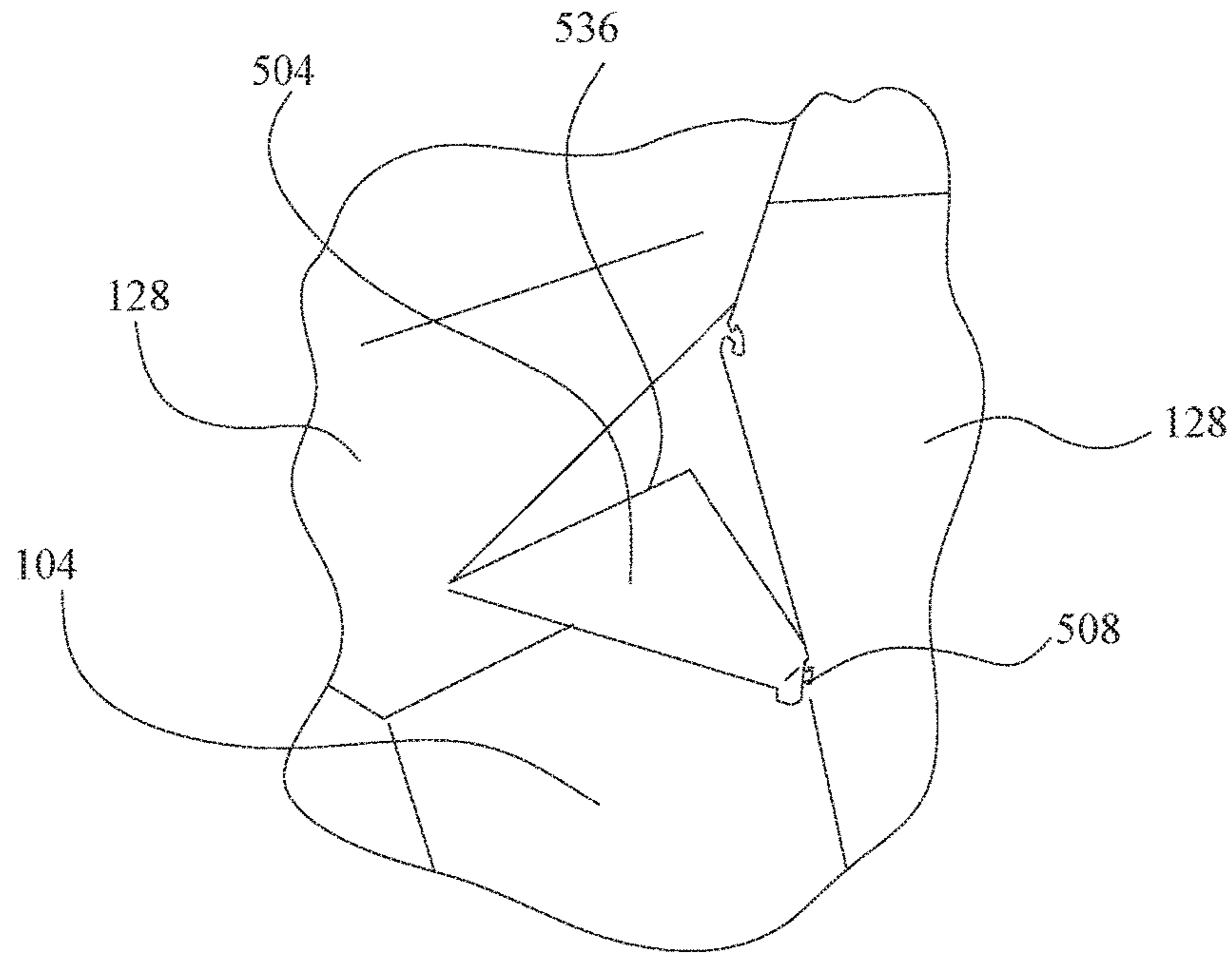


FIG. 5C

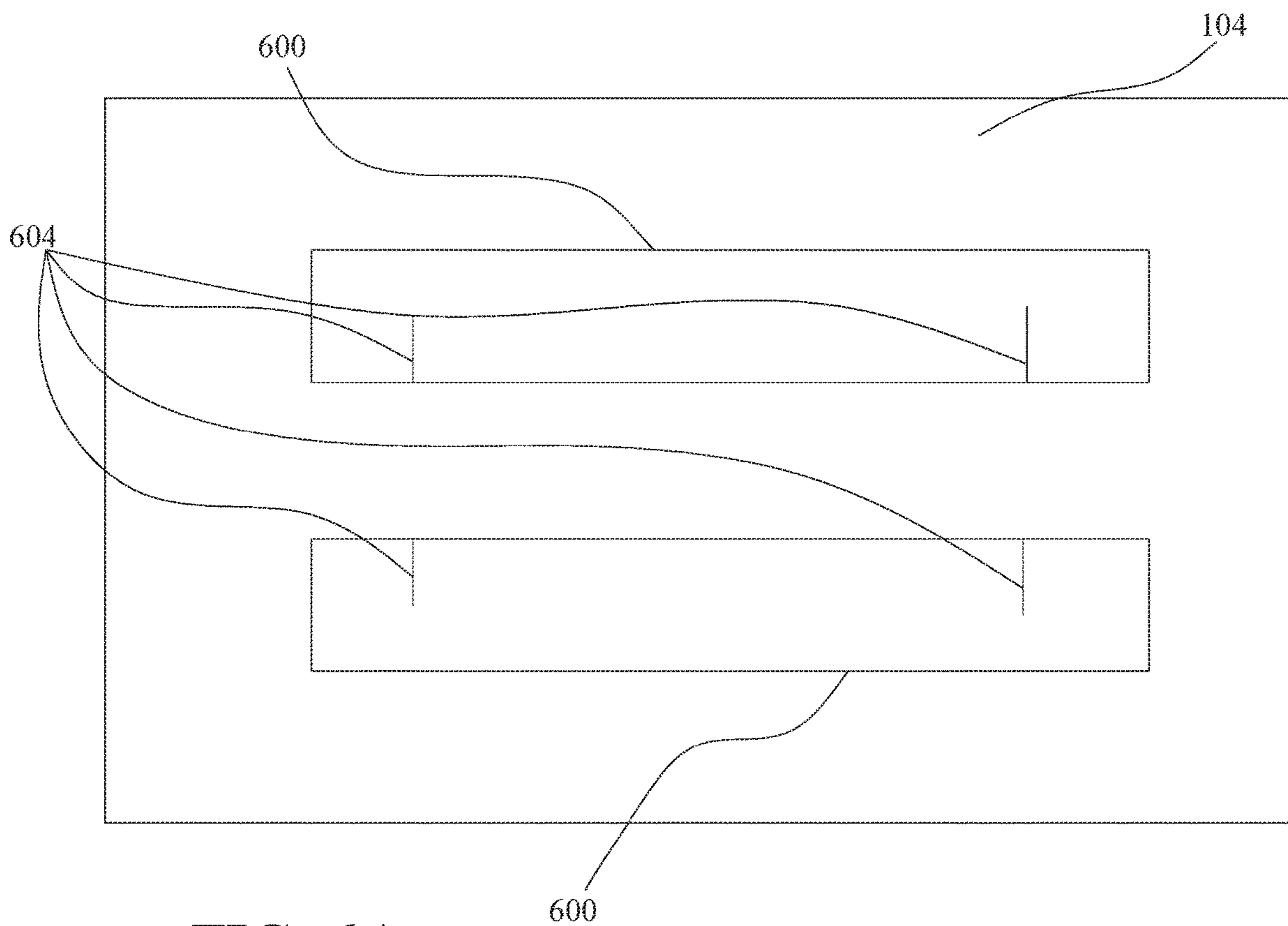


FIG. 6A

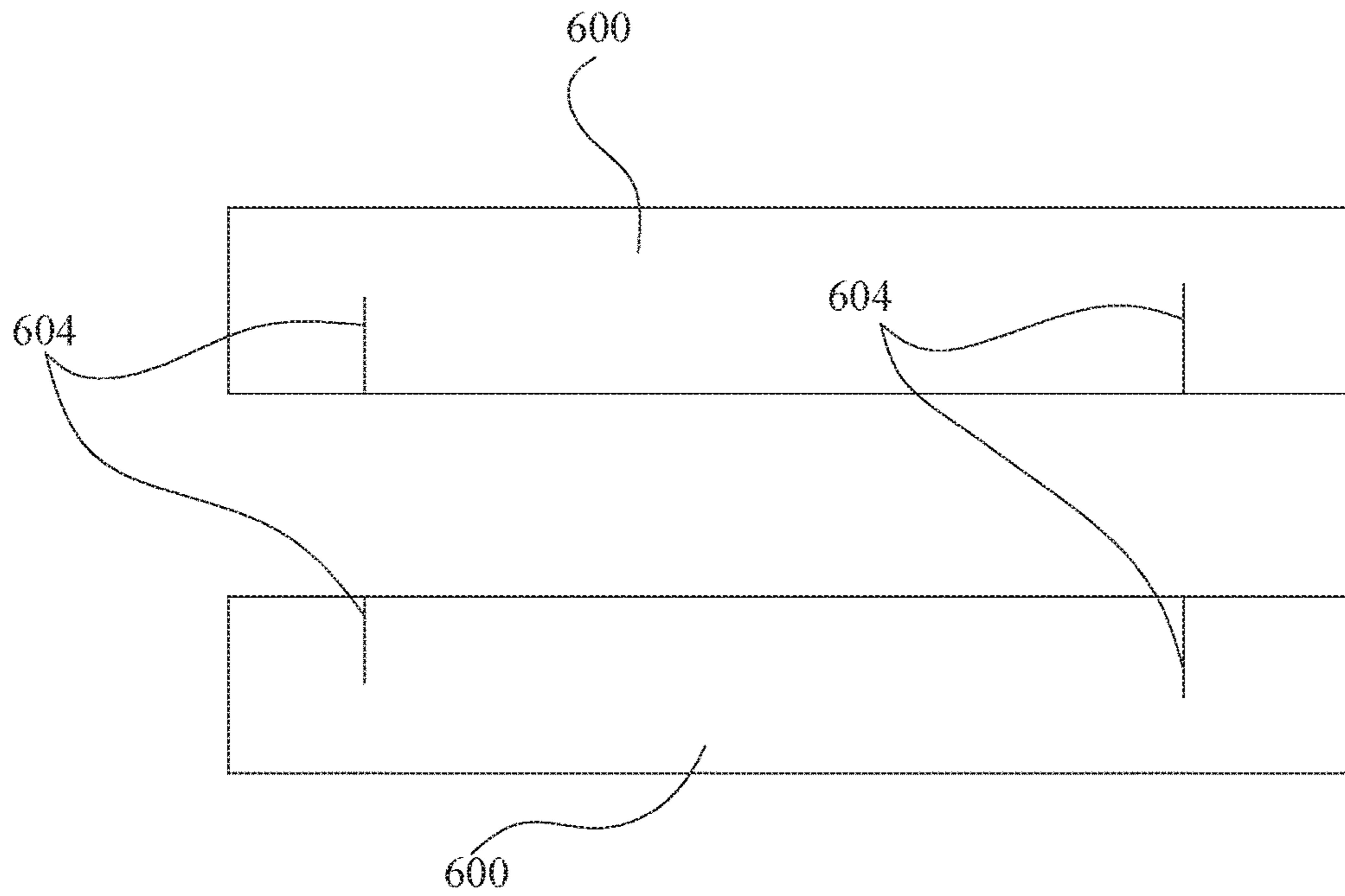


FIG. 6B

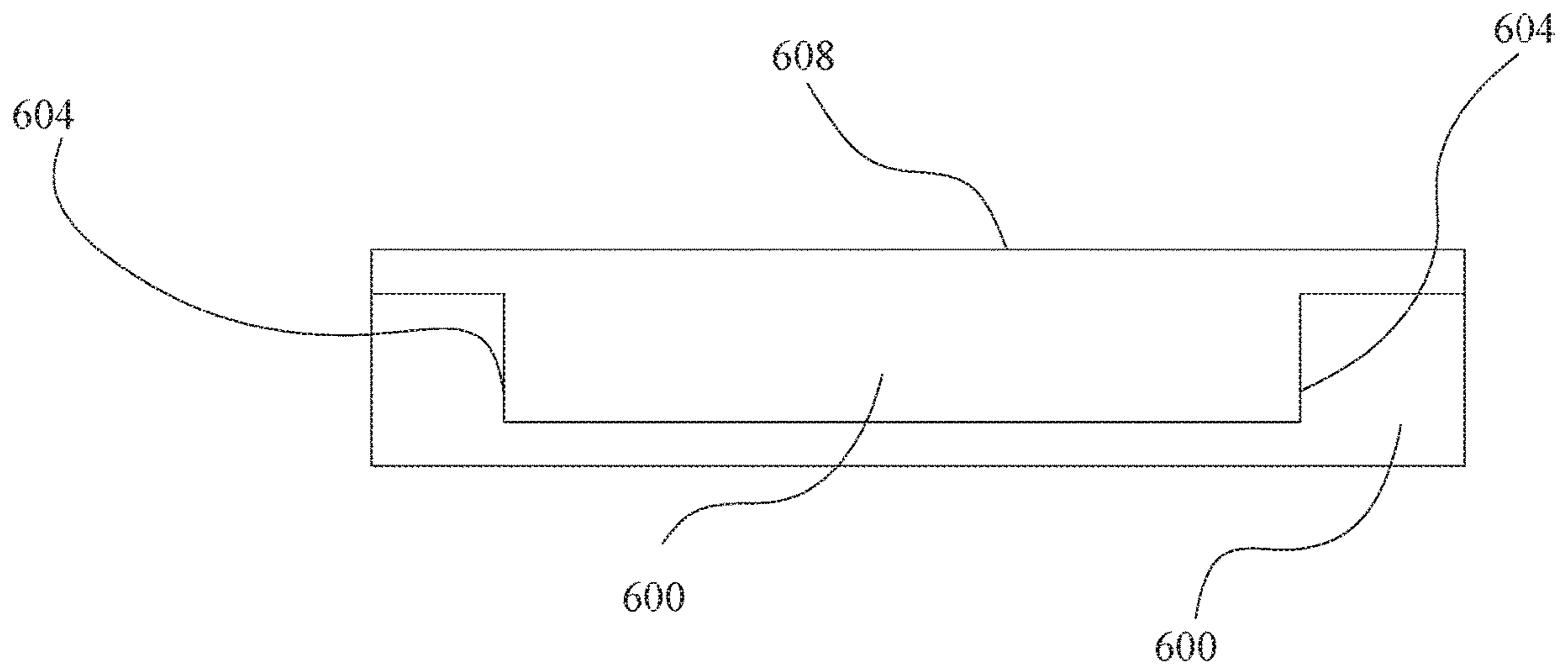


FIG. 6C



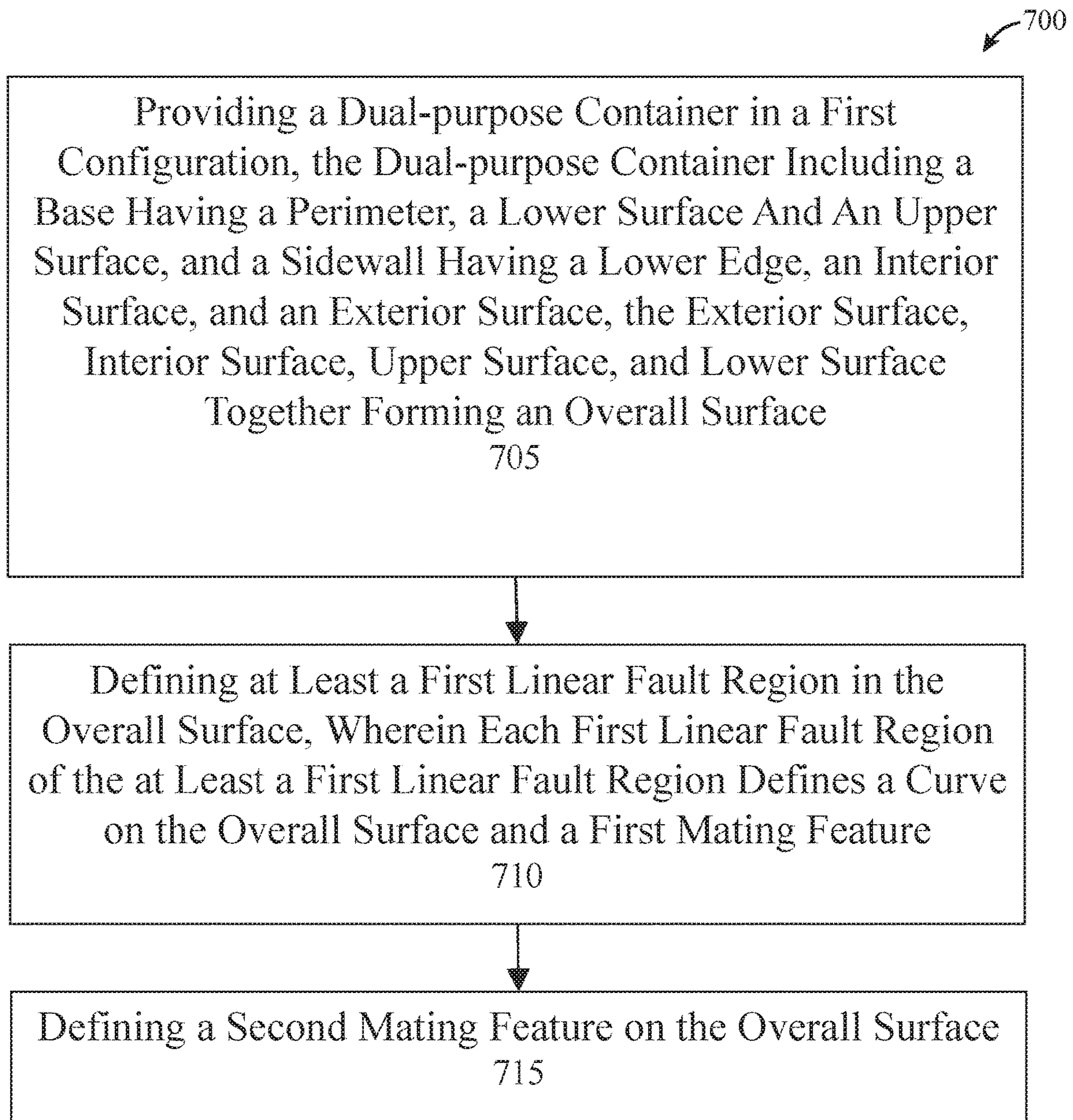


FIG. 7



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## DUAL-PURPOSE CONTAINER AND DIVERSION DEVICE FOR ANIMALS AND A METHOD FOR ITS MANUFACTURE

### RELATED APPLICATION DATA

This application is a continuation of U.S. Nonprovisional patent application Ser. No. 15/861,396, filed on Jan. 3, 2018, and titled "DUAL-PURPOSE CONTAINER AND DIVERSION DEVICE FOR ANIMALS AND A METHOD FOR ITS MANUFACTURE," the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to the field of diversion products for pets. In particular, the present invention is directed to dual-purpose container and diversion device for animals and a method for its manufacture.

### BACKGROUND

The health and well-being of domestic animals often depends on their access to exercise and entertainment. For many pets, both of these goals can be aided by presenting opportunities for play; dogs, for instance, are known to enjoy having balls thrown to them, and cats like to stalk and pounce on strings or other objects dragged along the floor. One particularly notable source of entertainment for animals involves climbing into and onto structures, enclosures, and the like. Doll-houses and similar constructions are sometimes provided to animals for this purpose. Likewise, many animals need hiding places for emotional well-being, and have been known to take advantage of such structures for that reason. However, doll-houses for animals can be expensive and take up space and suffer from attrition with lengthy use. As a result, they can be infeasible for many pet owners.

### SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

In an aspect, a dual-purpose container and diversion device for animals includes a base having a perimeter, a lower surface and an upper surface, the base having a first tensile strength. The device includes a perimeter wall including a plurality of sides of a container when the device is in a first configuration, the perimeter wall having a lower edge, an interior surface, and an exterior surface. The perimeter wall has a second tensile strength. The lower edge is attached to the perimeter of the base, the lower surface of the base and the exterior surface of the perimeter wall combine to define an outer surface of the container, the upper surface of the base and the interior surface of the perimeter wall combine to form an inner surface of the container, and the inner surface and the outer surface combine to form an overall surface of the container. The device includes at least a linear fault region in the overall surface. The at least a linear fault region has a third tensile strength. The third tensile strength is less than each of the first tensile strength and the second tensile strength. The at least a linear fault region includes at least a first non-intersecting open curve on the overall surface that defines a border of at least a first planar section of the overall surface. The device is convertible from the first configuration to a second configuration forming a diversion device for an animal, by fracture of the at least a linear fault region along the at least a first non-intersecting open curve to transform the at least a first planar section into at least a first flap in a first position and

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rotation of the at least a first flap into a second position, wherein the second position is different from the first position.

These and other aspects and features of non-limiting embodiments of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon review of the following description of specific non-limiting embodiments of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For the purpose of illustrating the invention, the drawings show aspects of one or more embodiments of the invention. However, it should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown in the drawings, wherein:

FIGS. 1A-C present an exemplary set of isometric views of a dual-purpose device in an embodiment;

FIGS. 2A-B present an exemplary set of isometric views of a dual-purpose device in an embodiment;

FIGS. 3A-C present an exemplary set of isometric views of a dual-purpose device in an embodiment;

FIGS. 4A-D present an exemplary set of schematic views of a bracing component in an embodiment;

FIGS. 5A-C present an exemplary set of schematic views of a double-layered planar structure in an embodiment;

FIGS. 6A-C present an exemplary set of schematic views of a double-layered planar structure in an embodiment;

FIG. 7 is an exemplary flow diagram of a method for manufacturing a dual-purpose device in an embodiment.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In an embodiment, this disclosure presents a dual-purpose product that may be converted from a container, such as a container for shipping materials, to a diversionary device for pets, such as cats. Detachment of sections of surfaces, and deformation of one or more surfaces of the product in its container form, may convert it into an item of pet furniture, an enclosure or hiding spot for pets, or a play-station offering various features of a diversionary nature for one or more categories of domestic animal. Linear fault regions defined on an exterior surface of the product in its container-oriented form may direct a user's conversion into a diversionary product by defining breakaway sections and axes of transformation. The use of the dual-purpose product saves resources and grants users greater flexibility in arranging living spaces for their pets.

Turning now to FIGS. 1A-C, an exemplary embodiment of a dual-purpose container and diversion device for animals **100** is illustrated. Dual-purpose device **100** includes a base **104** having a perimeter **108**. Perimeter **108** may have any suitable form for a container as described herein, including any regular or irregular polygonal or substantially polygonal form, such as a rectangular form, any curved form, or any combination of polygonal or curved forms, including without limitation concave and convex curves or polygonal forms and combinations thereof. Base **104** includes an upper surface **112**. Base **104** includes a lower surface **116**, which may be a surface that rests on supporting surfaces such as without limitation floors, shelves, or countertops when dual-purpose device **100** is being used as a container, as described in further detail below. Base **104** may be flat or substantially flat; for instance, the base **104** may be formed of a substantially planar sheet of material, or of two or more sheets or flaps of material joined at or near edges using joining means such as tape, glue, staples, or the like. Such a substantially



flat base **104** as used herein may, as a non-limiting example, form the base of a typical cardboard box for transporting books, food, or other items; where flaps bend from sides of the box to join beneath, there may be a slight curvature and, where flaps overlap or present a gap between edges as joined, slight irregularities may result; such irregularities do not prevent base **104** from being substantially flat as the term is used herein.

Still referring to FIGS. 1A-C, base **104** may be made of any suitable material or combination of materials, including without limitation wood, natural or artificial polymers, natural or artificial textile materials, materials created by molding or otherwise joining fibers including without limitation paper or fiberboard, metals, composite materials such as fiberglass, or any combination thereof. Materials may be joined together in any suitable configuration to form base **104**, including without limitation corrugation, in which at least one sheet of material or materials is fluted or pleated to create a series of ridges and troughs that enhance the strength of the sheet; a corrugated sheet may be adhered to one or more flat sheets of the same or different materials, or may be sandwiched between two sheets, as is commonly seen in "corrugated cardboard," boxboard, plastic shipping materials, and the like. It should be noted that in some embodiments, all or a majority of dual-purpose device **100** is made from the same material; for instance, substantially all of dual-purpose device **100** may be created by producing a sheet of material, cutting the sheet to form a set of flaps, and then joining edges of the flaps in a prescribed order to form a box or similar container. Further examples for variation and/or modification of materials making up base **104** and/or device **100** are set forth in further detail below.

Continuing to refer to FIGS. 1A-C, base **104** has a first tensile strength, where the tensile strength of base **104** is defined as the amount of tension base **104**, aside from any linear fault region as described in further detail below, can withstand prior to rupture or tearing; in other words, first tensile strength may be the tensile strength or ultimate tensile strength of base **104** if base **104** has no linear fault region defined thereon, or alternatively of any section of base **104** not containing a linear fault region. First tensile strength may be determined by material or materials making up base **104** and may be selected during manufacture by selection of materials, particularly where materials are graded according to properties including strength.

Still viewing FIGS. 1A-C, dual-purpose device **100** includes a perimeter wall **120**. Perimeter wall **120** includes a lower edge **124** attached to perimeter **108**. Perimeter wall **120** may have any shape or combination of shapes suitable for use as base **104**. Perimeter wall **120** includes an interior surface **128** and an exterior surface **132**. Interior surface **128** may join with upper surface **112** at lower edge **124** and perimeter **108**; interior surface **128** and upper surface **112** may combine to form an inner surface **136** of dual-purpose device **100**. Exterior surface **132** may join with lower surface **116** at lower edge **124** and perimeter **108**; exterior surface **123** and lower surface **116** may combine to form an outer surface **140** of dual-purpose device **100**. Inner surface **126** and outer surface **140** together may form an overall surface **144** of dual-purpose device **100**.

With continued reference to FIGS. 1A-C, perimeter wall **120** may be formed to complement the form of perimeter **108**; for instance, lower edge **124** may have a length equal to a length of perimeter **108**. Perimeter wall **120** may form one or more sides of a container where dual-mode device **100** is in its first mode; as a non-limiting example introduced for the purposes of illustration, where base **104** has a

substantially rectangular form, perimeter wall **120** may be made up of four conjoined substantially rectangular sections. Perimeter wall **120** may be formed by any suitable means, including formation of a sheet of material and attachment of two edges thereof together to create a loop or tube-like structure. Perimeter wall **120** may be constructed of any material or materials suitable for the construction of base; perimeter wall **120** and base **104** may, as a non-limiting example, be formed together in a single process. Perimeter wall **120** may include one or more extensions or flaps extending from perimeter wall **120**, which may be foldable to form a top of dual-purpose device **100** when used as a container; alternatively or additionally, a top including an additional sheet or set of sheets attached to upper edges of perimeter wall **120** may be a part of dual-purpose device **100**. Perimeter wall **120** has a second tensile strength, which may be defined as described above for first tensile strength. Second tensile strength may be equal or substantially equal to first tensile strength.

Continuing to refer to FIGS. 1A-C, dual-purpose device **100** includes at least a first linear fault region **148** in the overall surface, where "in the overall surface" as used in this disclosure means "in the inner surface, in the outer surface, or both." As used herein, at least a linear fault region **148** is linear when it may be defined geometrically by a linear segment or curve. For example, at least a linear fault region **148** may include one or more line segments. At least a linear fault region **148** may include one or more curves or segments of curves, such as without limitation, a partial or entire perimeter of a circle or ellipse, a partial or entire perimeter of an archway, a partial or entire perimeter of a polygon, a curved line defining a portion of a parabola or other polynomial curve, a curved line forming a "bell curve" or Gaussian curve, a curved line forming a hyperbolic curve, a curved line forming a "curly cue," any combination of the above, or any other finite combination of linear or curved segments definable as one-dimensional parameterized curves in a two-dimensional space. In other words, each first linear fault region of at least a first linear fault region **148** defines a first curve on the outer surface, which may be any line segment, curve segment, or combination thereof as described above. Curves, as used herein, may include portions of exterior edges of perimeter wall **120** contacted by portions of curves.

With continued reference to FIGS. 1A-C, a first linear fault region of at least a first linear fault region **148** may include an open curve **152**, defined as a curve having a first endpoint and a second endpoint, where the first endpoint and the second endpoint are not the same. Open curve **152** may be a non-intersecting curve, which may be a curve that does not cross over itself at any point. Open curve **152** may include a first extremum **156** and a second extremum **160** defining a first linear section **164** of the overall surface **144** that is not a part of the at least a first linear fault region **148**. As used herein, first extremum **156** and second extremum **160** share a direction, shown in the example as orthogonally downward toward base **104**, in which each of first of extremum **156** and second extremum **160** represents the farthest one can travel in the shared direction by proceeding along the curve **152** in at least one direction of traversal; in other words, an extremum may be the farthest you can travel in the direction by traversing a first way on the curve, a second way, or both. An extremum of first extremum **156** and second extremum **160** may be an endpoint but is not necessarily an endpoint. Linear section **164** may be a line on which a flap defined by open curve **152** may be folded in the process of converting dual-purpose device **100** from a first



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configuration to a second configuration as described in further detail below. Linear section 164 may be positioned in any orientation with respect to dual-purpose device 100; as a non-limiting example, linear section 164 may be parallel to base 104, causing formation of a platform or tray upon deformation along linear section 164, or may be orthogonal to base 104, which may create a structural wall as described in further detail below.

Still viewing FIGS. 1A-C, at least a first linear fault region 148 may alternatively or additionally include a closed curve 168. Closed curve 168 may be a curve having a first endpoint and a second endpoint, where the first endpoint and the second endpoint are identical; closed curve 168 may thus define a removable section of dual-purpose device 100. In other words, closed curve 168 may define an opening 172 that may be formed in dual-purpose device by fracture along closed curve 168, as set forth in further detail below.

Continuing to refer to FIGS. 1A-C, at least a first linear fault region 148 has a third tensile strength, defined in the same way as first tensile strength and second tensile strength. Third tensile strength is less than first tensile strength and second tensile strength. As a result, at least a first linear fault region 148 may form a "breakaway" line which is easier to fracture than the remainder of base 104 and perimeter wall 120. At least a first linear fault region 148 may be formed by any process causing third tensile strength to be less than first tensile strength and second tensile strength. For instance, at least a first linear fault region 148 may be formed by creating perforations along one or more lines defining at least a first linear fault region 148. At least a first linear fault region 148 may be formed by cutting partway through the material of dual-purpose device 100 along one or more lines defining at least a first linear fault region 148. At least a first linear fault region 148 may be formed by scoring the material of dual-purpose device 100 along one or more lines defining at least a first linear fault region 148. At least a first linear fault region 148 may be formed by creasing, or repeatedly creasing, the material of dual-purpose device 100 along one or more lines defining at least a first linear fault region 148. At least a first linear fault region 148 may be formed by forming one or more lines defining at least a first linear fault region 148 of a weaker material than the material used to form base 104 and perimeter wall 120.

Still referring to FIGS. 1A-B, at least a first linear fault region may define a first mating feature 176. As used herein, first mating feature 176 is a feature configured to join with a corresponding second mating feature 180 of overall surface 144. As a non-limiting example, first mating feature 176 may include a tab or tab-like structure, while second mating feature 180 may include a slot or the like; second mating feature may be defined by a second linear fault region, which may, for instance, be fractured to form a slot. First mating feature 176 may be folded along a linear section 164 or may be detached entirely as described above for closed curve to move first mating feature 176 into position to contact second mating feature 180. Joining first mating feature 176 to second mating feature 180 may have the effect of increasing structural strength of dual-purpose device 100 in a second configuration as described in further detail below. Joining first mating feature 176 to second mating feature 180 may have a further effect of providing support to maintain one or more surfaces in a given attitude or to support weight when dual-purpose device 100 is in a second configuration as described in further detail below. First mating feature 176 may be joined to second mating feature 180 by insertion of a tab into a slot. First mating feature 176 may be joined to

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second mating feature 180 by causing a portion of overall surface 144 to join to first mating feature 176 by friction or opposition to gravity or other forces on overall surface 144; for instance, first mating feature 176 may include a section of edge that is folded into a position where a portion of overall surface 144 representing the second mating feature 180 that is folded down may rest on it, causing gravity and friction to hold the two mating features together.

Continuing to refer to FIGS. 1A-C, dual-purpose device 100 may include at least a bracing component. In an embodiment, at least a bracing component may be a portion of dual-purpose device 100 that in the second configuration is moved to a position in which it transfers force from a portion of dual-purpose device 100 to another portion of dual-purpose device 100 or to a surface on which dual-purpose device rests; the at least a bracing component may provide an avenue of force transfer that did not exist in the first configuration. At least a bracing component may include at least an edge bracing component 184 having a first end connected to an edge and a second end contacting either overall surface 144, another edge, or a surface on which dual-purpose device 100 is resting; at least an edge bracing component 184 may include additional ends, which may also brace against overall surface 144, an edge, or the surface on which the dual-purpose device 100 is resting. Where at least an edge bracing component 184 contacts a point on overall surface, at least an edge bracing component 184 may include a first mating feature 176 that mates with at least a second mating feature 180 at that point, as described in further detail above. At least a bracing component may include at least a surface bracing component 188 having a first end contacting overall surface and a second end contacting overall surface, an edge, or a surface on which dual-purpose device 100 is resting. At least a surface bracing component 188 may include additional ends, which may also brace against overall surface 144, an edge, or the surface on which the dual-purpose device 100 is resting. Where at least a surface bracing component 188 contacts a point on overall surface, at least an edge bracing component 188 may include a first mating feature 176 that mates with at least a second mating feature 180 at that point, as described in further detail above. At least a bracing component may include at least a floor bracing component 192 having a first end contacting a surface on which dual-purpose device is resting 100 and a second end contacting overall surface or an edge. At least a floor bracing component 192 may include additional ends, which may also brace against overall surface 144, an edge, or the surface on which the dual-purpose device 100 is resting. Where at least a floor bracing component 192 contacts a point on overall surface, at least a floor bracing component 192 may include a first mating feature 176 that mates with at least a second mating feature 180 at that point, as described in further detail above. A bracing component of at least a bracing component may be a combination of the above-described categories of bracing components; for instance, a bracing component of at least a bracing component that contacts an edge, overall surface 144 and a surface on which dual-purpose device 100 is resting may be an edge bracing component 184, as well as a surface bracing component 188 and a floor bracing component 192.

Still referring to FIGS. 1A-C, bracing component may be moved into position by deformation about a linear section as described above. As a non-limiting example, dual-purpose device 100 may include a second linear fault region having a fourth tensile strength, where the fourth tensile strength is less than the first tensile strength and the second tensile



strength. Second linear fault region may form a complementary linear fault region that defines a non-intersection open curve on the overall surface. Open curve may define a linear section as described above, about which a portion of overall surface may be deformed to rotate second linear fault region; rotation may cause an edge defined by at least a second linear fault region to contact at least one of the at least a planar section of the inner surface and the at least a planar section of the outer surface, as described above. Similarly, deformation along linear section may cause an edge defined by at least a second linear fault region to contact a surface on which the dual-purpose device **100** is resting.

With continued reference to FIGS. **1A-C**, dual-purpose device **100** is convertible from a first configuration, as shown in FIGS. **1A-B** to a second configuration, as shown in FIG. **1C**. In the first configuration inner surface **136** defines an interior compartment of the device in the first configuration; in other words, in first configuration, internal surface **128** and upper surface **112** together define the interior compartment. Interior compartment may be, as a non-limiting example, an interior compartment of a box or similar container for transporting objects. Dual-purpose device **100** may be transformed to second configuration by fracture of the at least a linear fault region. Conversion to second configuration may include fracturing a plurality of linear fault regions, including a plurality of linear fault regions of at least a first linear fault region **148** and/or one or more second linear fault regions as described in further detail herein. Conversion to second configuration may include deformation of overall surface **144** along linear section **164** to evert at least a planar section **196** of inner surface **136**; this may also involve moving a corresponding at least a planar section of outer surface **140** opposite planar section **196** in parallel with planar section. Conversion to second configuration may include positioning at least a bracing component to redistribute force. Conversion to second configuration may include joining of at least a first mating feature **176** and at least a second mating feature **180**.

Referring now to FIGS. **2A-B**, a view of an exemplary embodiment of dual-purpose device is illustrated. Where a fault region of the at least a first linear fault region **148** includes a first extremum **156** and a second extremum **160** defining a linear section **164** which may be deformed to convert to second configuration, the fault region may additionally include an extension **200** of the curve from the first extremum and away from the second extremum; in other words, extension **200** may curve “outward” away from the linear section **164**. Extension **200** may define an edge **204**. Deformation of overall surface **144** to rotate edge **204** about an axis **208** that differs from at least a linear section **164** may cause the edge **204** to contact overall surface **144** when dual-purpose device **100** is in second configuration; in an embodiment, extension **200** thus creates an edge brace **184**. Extension **200** additionally or alternatively creates a surface brace **188**. Extension **200** may include a first mating feature **176**, which may be any first mating feature as described above. Overall surface **144** may include a second mating feature **180** that joins with first mating feature **176** when dual-purpose device **100** is in second configuration. At dual-purpose device **100** may include at least a ligature **212**. At least a first linear fault region may define a first attachment feature **216**, which may include, as a non-limiting example, an aperture through which ligature **212** may be threaded; ligature **212** may attach to first attachment feature **216**. At least a first linear fault region may define a second attachment feature **220**, which may include, as a non-

limiting example, an aperture through which ligature **212** may be threaded; ligature **212** may attach to first attachment feature **220**.

Referring now to FIGS. **3A-C**, an exemplary embodiment of a dual-purpose device **100** is illustrated. At least a first linear fault region **148** may define at least a wall section **300**; at least a wall section may rotate, when dual-purpose device **100** is in second configuration, to form a structural wall **304**. Structural wall **304** may be formed within compartment of first configuration or may be formed to the exterior; for instance, structural wall **304** may extend the compartment outward, forming at least a partial additional chamber. Structural wall **304**, where internal to compartment, may subdivide compartment into two or more rooms; for instance, as illustrated in FIGS. **3A-C**, the structural wall **304** may subdivide the compartment into three rooms. Persons skilled in the art, upon reading the entirety of this disclosure, will be aware of many possible subdivisions and/or extensions that may be formed using structural wall **304**. Structural wall **304** may include an opening **308**. Opening **308** may be defined by a second linear fault region, or by first linear fault region; for instance, and as illustrated for exemplary purposes in FIGS. **3A-C**, at least a first linear fault region **148** may define an opening by means of a concave curve **312** at an edge of a flap defined by at least a first linear fault region; two such concave curves **312** may combine to form opening **308** where two flaps join at edges to define structural wall **304**. At least a first linear fault region may include one or more mating features **316**, which may be any mating feature as described above. In an embodiment, structural wall **304** is formed in second configuration by rotating two flaps toward each other and joining one flap to another flap using at least a mating feature **316**.

Turning now to FIGS. **4A-D**, an embodiment of at least a second linear fault region **400** forming a brace is illustrated. At least a second linear fault region **400** may be defined in a surface of overall surface; in an embodiment, at least a second linear fault region **400** may be defined in base **104**. At least a second linear fault region may define a bracing component **404**, which may be any bracing component as described above in reference to FIGS. **1A-C**; in an embodiment, at least a second linear fault region may define a closed curve, such that bracing component **404** may be detached by fracture of at least a second linear fault region **400**. Bracing component **404** may include at least a first mating feature **408**, which may be any mating feature as described above; at least a first mating feature **408** may include at least a mating feature **412** positioned to join with a first portion **416** of overall surface **144** and at least a mating feature **420** positioned to join with a second portion **424** of overall surface. As a nonlimiting example, first portion **416** may be rotated by deforming a linear section of overall surface in second configuration. First portion **416** and second portion **424** may include at least a second mating feature **428**, which may be any mating feature as described above. Bracing component **404** may be folded into a non-planar shape; in an embodiment, folding into a non-planar shape enables bracing component **404** to have greater structural strength. Bracing component **404** may be deployed by joining at least a mating first mating feature **408** with at least a second mating feature **428**, for instance as illustrated in FIGS. **4C-D**. In an embodiment, bracing component **404** enables a portion of overall surface **144** to be deployed as a tray or balcony having sufficient structural strength to support an animal or an object that an animal plays with.



Turning now to FIGS. 5A-C, at least a first linear fault region **148** may define two flaps that join to form a double layer. For instance, a first flap **504** may have a first mating feature **508** that joins a second mating feature **512** placed at or near a linear section **516** about which a second flap **520** rotates to convert dual-purpose device **100** from first configuration to second configuration. Second flap **520** may have a third mating feature **524** that joins a fourth mating feature **528** placed at or near a linear section **536** about which first flap **504** rotates; as a result, in second configuration, where first mating feature **508** is joined to second mating feature **512** and third mating feature **524** is joined to fourth mating feature **528**, first flap **504** and second flap **520** may form a double-layered planar feature such as a platform, tray, bracing component, or structural wall, as illustrated for instance in FIGS. 5B-C. Double-layered planar feature may be located in a corner, as shown, may join two walls of dual-purpose device together, or may extend from one as a ramp or platform supported on floor-bracing components, for instance as described above in reference to FIGS. 1A-C.

Referring now to FIGS. 6A-C, a linear fault region may define two or more detachable sections of overall surface **144** that combine in second configuration to form a double-layered planar feature. Two sections **600** may be defined in a portion of overall surface **144** such as base **104**. Each of two sections **600** may have at least a mating feature **604**; as shown here, mating features **604** may be reciprocal slots, but mating features **604** may be implemented as tab-and-slot combinations or any other mating feature as described above. Two sections **600** may be joined in an overlapping fashion by joining mating features **604**, resulting in a double-layered planar structure **608**; this may be used as a bracing component, platform, tray, ramp, structural wall, or other element described above. Although double-layered planar structures have been illustrated and described above for exemplary purposes, three or more layers may be used for some planar structures. Furthermore, multi-layered planar structures may have some areas that overlap to create multiple layers, while other areas remain single-layered.

Referring now to FIG. 7, a method **700** of manufacturing a dual-purpose container is illustrated. At step **705**, a dual-purpose container in a first configuration is provided. Dual-purpose container may include a base. Base may be base **104** as described above; base may have a perimeter, upper surface, and lower surface as described above. Base **104** may have a first tensile strength as described above. Dual-purpose container may include a perimeter wall **120** having a lower edge, and interior surface, and an exterior surface; perimeter wall **120** may be any perimeter wall **120** as described above. Perimeter wall **120** has a second tensile strength, which may be second tensile strength as described above. Exterior surface, interior surface, upper surface, and lower surface together may form an overall surface.

Still viewing FIG. 7, at step **710** at least a first linear fault region is defined in the overall surface. At least a first linear fault region may include any at least a first linear fault region **148** as described above. Each first linear fault region of the at least a first linear fault region may define a curve on the overall surface, which may be any curve defined by any linear fault region as described above. At least a first linear fault region has a third tensile strength that is less than the first tensile strength and the second tensile strength, as described above in reference to FIGS. 1A-6C. At least a first linear fault region defines a first curve on the overall surface and a first mating feature; this may be implemented as described above in reference to FIGS. 1A-6C. Defining at least a first linear fault region may include depiction, pro-

jection, or pigmentation of one or more curves defined by at least a first linear fault region upon overall surface. Defining at least a first linear fault region may include weakening a portion of overall surface along linear fault region, for instance by perforating, scoring, or creasing along linear fault region.

Continuing to view FIG. 7, at step **715**, a second mating feature is defined on the overall surface. Second mating feature may be defined according to any means or method described above for defining second mating feature.

The foregoing has been a detailed description of illustrative embodiments of the invention. Various modifications and additions can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention. Features of each of the various embodiments described above may be combined with features of other described embodiments as appropriate in order to provide a multiplicity of feature combinations in associated new embodiments. Furthermore, while the foregoing describes a number of separate embodiments, what has been described herein is merely illustrative of the application of the principles of the present invention. Additionally, although particular methods herein may be illustrated and/or described as being performed in a specific order, the ordering is highly variable within ordinary skill to achieve methods, systems, and software according to the present disclosure. Accordingly, this description is meant to be taken only by way of example, and not to otherwise limit the scope of this invention.

Furthermore, the foregoing has been a detailed description of illustrative embodiments of the invention. It is noted that in the present specification and claims appended hereto, conjunctive language such as is used in the phrases "at least one of X, Y and Z" and "one or more of X, Y, and Z," unless specifically stated or indicated otherwise, shall be taken to mean that each item in the conjunctive list can be present in any number exclusive of every other item in the list or in any number in combination with any or all other item(s) in the conjunctive list, each of which may also be present in any number. Applying this general rule, the conjunctive phrases in the foregoing examples in which the conjunctive list consists of X, Y, and Z shall each encompass: one or more of X; one or more of Y; one or more of Z; one or more of X and one or more of Y; one or more of Y and one or more of Z; one or more of X and one or more of Z; and one or more of X, one or more of Y and one or more of Z.

Various modifications and additions can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention. Features of each of the various embodiments described above may be combined with features of other described embodiments as appropriate in order to provide a multiplicity of feature combinations in associated new embodiments. Furthermore, while the foregoing describes a number of separate embodiments, what has been described herein is merely illustrative of the application of the principles of the present invention. Additionally, although particular methods herein may be illustrated and/or described as being performed in a specific order, the ordering is highly variable within ordinary skill to achieve aspects of the present disclosure. Accordingly, this description is meant to be taken only by way of example, and not to otherwise limit the scope of this invention.

Exemplary embodiments have been disclosed above and illustrated in the accompanying drawings. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes, omissions and additions may be made to that which is specifically disclosed herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.



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What is claimed is:

1. A dual-purpose container and diversion device for animals, the device comprising:

a base having a perimeter, a lower surface and an upper surface, the base having a first tensile strength;

a perimeter wall including a plurality of sides of the container when the device is in a first configuration, the perimeter wall having a lower edge, an interior surface, and an exterior surface, wherein:

the perimeter wall has a second tensile strength;

the lower edge is attached to the perimeter of the base; the lower surface of the base and the exterior surface of the perimeter wall combine to define an outer surface of the container;

the upper surface of the base and the interior surface of the perimeter wall combine to form an inner surface of the container; and

the inner surface and the outer surface combine to form an overall surface of the container;

at least a linear fault region in the overall surface, wherein the at least a linear fault region has a third tensile strength;

the third tensile strength is less than each of the first tensile strength and the second tensile strength;

the at least a linear fault region includes:

at least a first non-intersecting open curve on the overall surface that defines a border of at least a first planar section of the overall surface; and

at least a second curve that defines a border of at least a bracing component shape;

wherein the device is convertible from the first configuration to a second configuration forming a diversion device for an animal, by:

fracture of the at least a linear fault region along the at least a first non-intersecting open curve to transform the at least a first planar section into at least a first flap in a first position;

rotation of the at least a first flap into a second position, wherein the second position is different from the first position;

fracture of the at least a linear fault region along the second curve to transform the at least a bracing component shape into at least a bracing component in a non-bracing position; and

movement of the at least a bracing component into a bracing position to support the at least a first flap in the second position.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein the bracing component contacts a surface on which the device rests when the bracing component is in the bracing position.

3. The device of claim 1, wherein the bracing component contacts a point on the overall surface when the bracing component is in the bracing position.

4. The device of claim 3, wherein:

the point on the overall surface further comprises a first mating feature; and

the bracing component comprises a second mating feature that mates with the first mating feature when the bracing component is in the bracing position.

5. The device of claim 4, wherein:

the first mating feature further comprises a slot; and

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the second mating feature further comprises a tab that is inserted in the at least a slot when the second mating feature mates with the first mating feature.

6. The device of claim 3, wherein:

the at least a first flap further comprises at least a third mating feature; and

the bracing component further comprises at least a fourth mating feature that mates with the at least a third mating feature when the at least a first flap is in the second position and the bracing component is in the bracing position.

7. The device of claim 6, wherein:

the at least a third mating feature further comprises at least a slot; and

the at least a fourth mating feature further comprises at least a tab that is inserted in the at least a slot when the at least a third mating feature mates with the at least a second mating feature.

8. The device of claim 1, wherein the at least a bracing component includes at least an extension of the at least a first flap.

9. The device of claim 8, wherein the at least an extension contacts a point on the overall surface when the bracing component is in the bracing position.

10. The device of claim 8, wherein the at least an extension contacts a point on a surface on which the device rests when the bracing component is in the bracing position.

11. The device of claim 1, wherein the at least a second curve includes at least a curve that is not connected to the at least a first curve.

12. The device of claim 11, wherein the at least a second curve further comprises a second non-intersecting open curve defining a second planar region, and wherein fracture of the at least a linear fault region along the second curve transforms the second planar region into a second flap.

13. The device of claim 11, wherein the at least a second curve further comprises at least a closed curve defining a second planar region, and wherein fracture of the at least a linear fault region along the second curve detaches the bracing component from the overall surface.

14. The device of claim 1, wherein the at least a first flap forms a platform when in the second position.

15. The device of claim 14, wherein the at least a bracing component includes a bracing component positioned beneath the at least a platform when the at least a first flap is in the second position and the at least a bracing component is in the bracing position.

16. The device of claim 15, wherein the at least a bracing component transfers force on an upper surface of platform to a point on overall surface.

17. The device of claim 16, wherein the point on the overall surface further comprises a first mating feature, and the bracing component comprises a second mating feature that mates with the first mating feature when the bracing component is in the bracing position.

18. The device of claim 15, wherein the at least a bracing component transfers force on an upper surface of platform to a point a surface on which the device rests.

19. The device of claim 15, wherein the bracing component provides the platform with sufficient structural strength to support an animal placed on the platform.